

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Belorussian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Town of Nesvizh

DATE DISTR. 30 November 1955

NO. OF PAGES 5

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

REFERENCES

This is UNEVALUATED Information

- 1. Nesvizh /approximately N 53-13, E 26-417, the rayon center for Nesvizh 25X1 Rayon, had a population of approximately 12,000.
- 2. All the streets in the town were cobblestone; although they were seldom repaired, the streets were in fairly good condition. Both Leninskaya ulitsa and Vilenskaya ulitsa /see sketch of Nesvizh/ had cement sidewalks, one and one-half to three m wide, on both sides of the street. Most of the other streets had sidewalks on at least one side of the street. Trees were located on either side of most streets, but many of the trees which had been destroyed during World War II had not been replaced. Vehicular traffic, mostly truck traffic, was fairly heavy and generally moved in the direction of Gorodey /approximately N 53-19, E 26-32/, the nearest railroad station. There was no railway through Nesvizh. Two buses, however, passed through the town. One bus stopped in Nesvizh, while traveling between Baranovichi /N 53-08, E 26-02/ and Gorodey; the other bus also came from Baranovichi, but traveled through Lyakhovichi /approximately N 53-02, E 26-16/ and Kletsk /approximately N 53-04, E 26-39/ en route to Nesvizh.
- 3. Electricity for Nesvizh was furnished by two kerosene-burning generators /see No. 18 on sketch/. Most of the streets were furnished with electric lights mounted on poles on either side of the street. The street lights burned from sundown to approximately 0200 hours. There were no electric or neon signs in the town. Most of the houses in Nesvizh were also furnished with electricity. There was neither a water nor a sewerage system in the city.
- 4. The castle see No. 1 on sketch was built in the 13th or 14th century and was being used as a sanitorium. It had approximately 600 rooms and was still surrounded by a water-filled most. Although it was called a sanitorium, the castle seemed to be used mostly as a rest home for government employees and Party members. Local residents were not permitted to enter its grounds.

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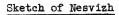


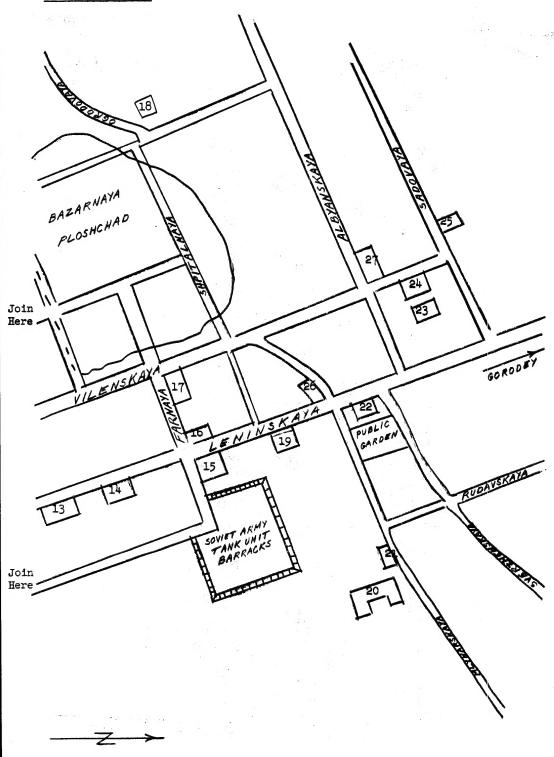
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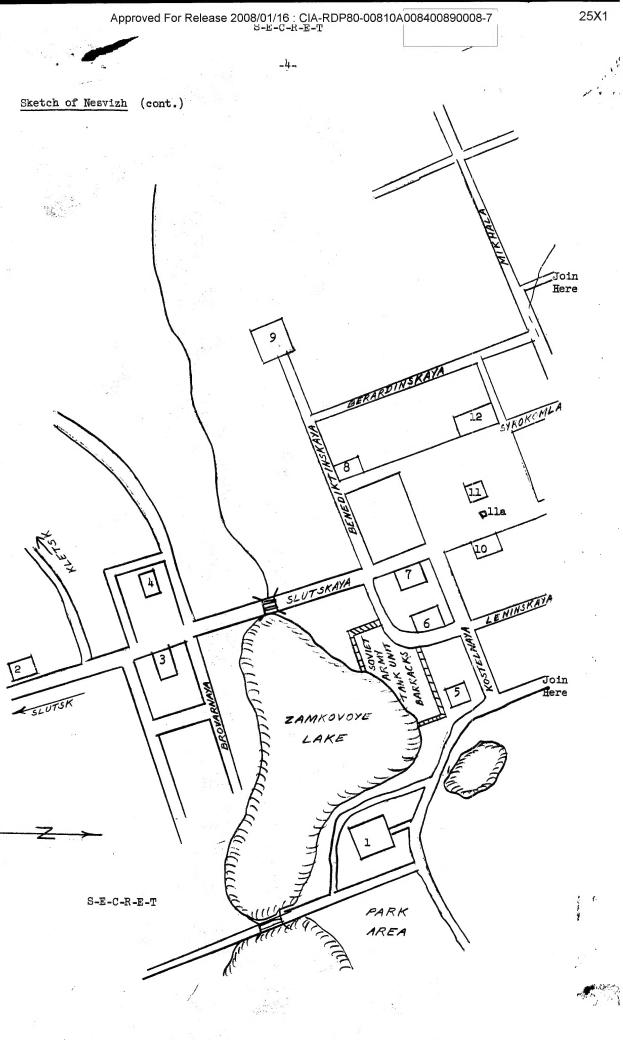
7	Á, y	Milk collected from the kolkhozy in the rayon was processed into butter and ice cream at the creamery /see No. 17 on sketch/. Skim milk was sold to the local restaurants and tea houses. The creamery was surrounded by a wooden fance, and entrance was forbidden. The flour mill /see No. 2 on sketch/ had been in operation at one time,	25X1
		Power for the creamery was supplied by several internal combustion engines located nearby. A market square encompassed several city blocks, but most of the area was not usable because of the partially burned and bombed houses which still remained there. Many tables and benches were located in the square and were used by kolkhozniki to display their farm produce for sale.	25X1
	6.	The House of Culture, which had once served as a town hall, was located in the center of a cobblestoned city block which had once been used as a city market. A statue of Lenin, about six meters high, faced	25 X 1 25 X 1
		the rayon store. A former teachers' seminary was destroyed during World War II and was being rebuilt as a store. A former monastery had been converted into a pedagogical institute.	20/(1
	7.	The Nesvizh post office delivered mail to Gorodey the second story of the post office building /see No. 13 on sketch/ consisted of apartments for the post office employees. The telephone office was also located in the post office. There was no automatic dial telephone, but there was a telephone booth in the post office. There were no other public telephones in the entire town.	25X1
	8.	The Catholic church /see No. 5 on sketch/ was built in the 13th or 14th century. It was still in use, and sermons were delivered in Latin and Polish. Because this church was considered an architectural antique, the Soviets specifically forbade, under penalty of arrest, its destruction or alteration. The Russian Orthodox church /see No. 15 on sketch/ was partially destroyed during World War II and, even though it was not rebuilt, it was still being used for church services. The square behind the fire station /see No. 22 on sketch/ was used as a cemetery for World War II partisan and other underground leaders. Various types of individual and public monuments were located on these graves.	
	9.	The following were some of the other buildings in Nesvizh: a. A hotel with approximately ten rooms /see No. 16 on sketch7. In 1953,	25X1
		the charge was seven rubles per night.	
		b. The Nesvizh Rayon Hospital /see No. 3 on sketch contained 150 beds, and any of the local inhabitants could be admitted as patients. A large staff of doctors and surgeons were employed at the hospital, and most types of operations were performed.	<u>e</u> g
		c. The jail see No. 23 on sketch in Nesvizh served all of Nesvizh Rayon.	
		d. The Rayispolkom Rayon Executive Committee building See No. 7 on sketch housed the majority of the Nesvizh Rayon governmental offices.	
		e. There was a radio station in Nesvizh,	25X1
	LO.	There were some tank units in Nesvizh,	25X1 '
		the location of their barracks /see sketch/.	25 X 1

25X1

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Approved For Release 2008/01/16: CIA-RDP80-00810A008400890008-7

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25X1

Legend to the Sketch of Nesvizh

- 1. Sanatorium (former castle)
- 2. Flour mill
- 3. Hospital
- 4. Veterinary
- 5. Catholic church
- 6. Raykom
- 7. Rayispolkom
- 8. People's court
- 9. Pedagogical school (former monastary)
- 10. Rayon store
- 11. Rayon House of Culture
- lla. Lenin monument
- 12. Former secondary school /gimnaziya/
- 13. Post office
- 14. Former seminary
- 15. Russian Orthodox church
- 16. Hotel
- 17. Butter factory
- 18. Electric power plant
- 19. Newspaper office, Chyrvony stsyag
- 20. Secondary school (Russian and Belorussian)
- 21. Public bath
- 22. Fire station
- 23. Jail
- 24. MVD

25X1

- 25. Dispensary
- 26. Tea house
- 27. ZAGS
- 28. Gosbank